

The Daily Gazetteer.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30. 1737.

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To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,



IF any Points of the Royal Prerogative have been more clearly and unanimously acknowledged than the rest, the Right of declaring War, and the Power of making Peace, must certainly be admitted of that Number. If they were not so, our Government would be very improperly styled a Monarchy. Besides, where ever these Powers are placed, as Reason will teach us, and as our own and other Histories demonstrate, yet it must be allowed that these, tho' they are indisputed Prerogatives of the Crown, ought to be exercised with the utmost Circumspection; because they immediately and universally affect the People. It is a Maxim in our Law, and a very reasonable Maxim, deduced from the Structure of our Constitution, that the King can do no Wrong. Hence it comes to pass, that when these important Branches of the Prerogative have been so used, as to oppress, impoverish, or otherwise injure the Body of the People, their Representatives in Parliament not only have not failed to carry their Petitions for Redress to the Throne; but have also charged the Evils which their Constituents felt, on the Ministers who advised the Measures by which they were induced; and have insisted that they should be brought to Justice. This being the Case, Can any Man of Common Understanding wonder, that a wise and honest Administration should move but slowly in regard to Matters of such Consequence? Or can any Man of Common Honesty give a Reason why they should be decried and defamed for so doing?

It has been often alledged, and of late with greater Heat than ever, That a Free People have a Right to canvass all Publick Affairs; and so, without question, they have: It is the very Thing which constitutes a Free People. And yet, I believe, it may be truly said, that this Freedom was never exercised without Controul, but in Athens, Rome, and Britain. But does it follow, that the People have a Right, because they are free, to dictate to their Governors? No, certainly, they have not; for that would subvert all Government. In many Counsellors, it is said, there is Safety; but where all are Counsellors there must be Confusion. The Difference between propounding one's Opinion, and giving one's Voice in an Assembly, is not difficult to comprehend; and yet, to our not attending to this Distinction, all our Disputes about the Power and Liberty of the People are owing. An Administration which proceeds slowly, and after maturely deliberating, in Points of Publick Concernment, is certainly laudable; and I don't commend such as, keeping within the Bounds of Decency, offer their Sentiments to the Publick, on Points which are known to be under Debate. But for a Set of Men full of Envy, Resentment, and Ambition, to pretend to dictate to their Governors what they shall do, under Pain of incurring Publick Hate; this, I say, is a flagrant Offence. It is betraying the Cause of the People, and assuming to themselves a Power incompatible with our Constitution. Our Constitution supposes that the King acts, with the Advice of his Council, by his Ministers; and if the People find themselves aggrieved, their Representatives know how to come at these Ministers and Privy-Counsellors, and to make them accountable for whatever they do, or advise to be done. But, on the other Side, if we suppose a Faction assuming to itself the Name of the People, dictating to and compelling the Government to act according to their Instructions, who shall be answerable to the People then, if any Thing happens amiss? Must the Commons of England, as they were once constrained to do, impeach a Doctor of the Party, for publicly preaching Sedition? Must they make a Sacheverell of Caleb D'Anvers, or frame a General Charge against the Authors of that Anonymous Hydra, the Common Sense? Would it not be beneath the People of England to accept of such Victims? Or if they would accept of them, where must they be had? But this is talking at random: If a Ministry should be weak

enough to give Heed to these Popular Dictators, they would make themselves liable; and this is what these modest Gentlemen design and desire. They would be glad to see their Country involved in a War, because they know that War would be prejudicial to them: And if she were once engaged, they would, without Scruple, object the Prejudices she received therefrom to the Conduct of the Ministry, and clamour as vociferously on Account of their following their Advice, as they do now on a Supposition that the Administration will not follow it. The Craftsman and Common Sense are Vizards, which when they will no longer suit the Design of the Actors will be thrown away; and the same Persons, putting on new Masks, may assume contrary Characters, and support them with equal Spirit; for all Things are lawful against Power, and to acquire it. But these Things a Ministry cannot do; They appear on the Stage without Masks, and must be accountable for whatever they perform: To them, therefore, we ought to allow Prudence, as well as we permit such intemperate Sallies of Resentment to their Opponents.

BUT after All, What is this Business of the Spanish Depredations, of which the Oracles of the Malecontents speak with so much Solemnity? Have our Merchants received Injuries? Have they complained? and have they not been heard? They cannot say this. But they have not yet received Satisfaction: Very well! And does it follow from thence that they never shall? These Gentlemen, surely, will not attempt to persuade the World, that the Spaniards have not a Right to guard their own Coasts, or that they are the only People who have assumed to themselves such a Right. Do not we guard the Coast of Ireland, in order to prevent the Exportation of Wool? Have not our Companies Exclusive Charters? And under their Authority have they not punished Interlopers? Have not the Dutch West-India Company a Power of punishing the Seamen with Slavery, and the Officers with Death itself, whom they take on board their own Interlopers? Does it not appear from hence that all Nations have assumed a Right of restraining Trade within their own Dominions, or which was carried on by their own Subjects? And shall we look upon the Spanish Restrictions as Things absurd and unheard of? There is a Book pretty common amongst us, written by one Mr. Ringrose, bearing the Title of the History of the Buccaneers of America. In this Book we find many Instances of much greater Villanies, and much greater Cruelties, committed against the Spaniards, than ever were attributed to their Guard de Coasts; yet we should think it very hard if their Actions were charged upon the English Nation, because a great Part of these Buccaneers were English, and their Commander sometimes an Englishman. The Spaniards finding it necessary to secure their own Navigation, and the Dependency of their Colonies, had Recourse to this Method of fitting out Ships for Guarding their Coasts: Will any Man say, that they were in the Wrong, or that it would be just in us to insist on their leaving their Coasts without Guards? It is clear then that if these Guard de Coasts do their Duty, and no more, we have nothing to do with them, any more than the Spaniards, or any other Nation, with our Act of Navigation: If they exceed their Commissions, or if their Commissions are inconsistent with the Treaties between Great Britain and Spain, then, indeed, we have to do with them. First the Fact must be proved, and Satisfaction be denied; otherwise there is no Room for Clamour, or even Complaint. But this is not hitherto the Case. Suppose it should be alledged, that Ships of Force carry on a Contraband Trade in the Spanish West-Indies, in spite of the Guard de Coasts; Must these Ships also be taken under Protection? Or have we an exclusive Right of complaining, to which no other Nation must pretend? I know this will be called putting Words into the Spaniards Mouths; but I cannot allow that. Facts will everlastingly speak for themselves; and tho' our Merchants have a Right to, and will always have Justice done them, yet they have no Right to oblige us, as a Nation, to do Injustice to others; much less ought any particular Set of Traders to desire that the whole Commerce of Great Britain should be interrupted by

a War for their Sakes, if Satisfaction can be procured them by Virtue of our Treaties of Peace.

THE Authors of that Half of Common Sense, printed in White Fryars, were pleased for some time to advertise French Colours as a certain Preservative from the Danger of Guard de Coasts; but upon the Appearance of some Affidavits in the Papers, demonstrating that this Charm had no such Force, they have very wisely withdrawn their Advertisement; tho' I should have thought them wiser still, if they had never inserted it. The Craftsman of this Day, recommends to us this Maxim, to make ourselves rather feared than loved by the Spaniards; he mentions two Expeditions, one in Europe, the other in America, with an Air of Commendation; and yet if I mistake not, both these Expeditions have been condemned in the same Paper: which shews, that the Malecontents mind not what they say, so it tends to disturb the Publick Peace, and to inspire the Populace with Sentiments of Aversion towards their Governors.

If these Sort of Proceedings have any Tendency to make us either Happy at home, or Formidable abroad, then am I as great a Novice in Politicks, as the Craftsman would have all the Friends of the Administration believed to be. But if it be otherwise; if Unanimity is necessary to secure our Safety, and to give us Weight with our Neighbours, then these Attempts of the Malecontents are contrary to the true Interest of the Nation, and must contribute to render us contemptible in the Eyes of Foreigners; the only thing which could possibly defeat our Demands of Satisfaction; which how much sooner it may be desired, I trust never will happen, as I am very certain it is far from being the Case at present.

Dec. 24, 1737.

R. FREEMAN.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Dec. 20. The Yacht which was sailing hither from Chester on the 2d Instant, run aground on the Bar of Chester, and lay there upwards of 12 Hours; but by slipping her Cables, and having great Assistance she got off, tho' not without great Damage; and the Passengers, who were the Earl of Granard, the Lord Forbes, and several others of Distinction, were very much frighten'd, and forc'd to return to Chester: But last Sunday they arrived here safe.

The same Day the Cathedral of St. Patrick, Christ Church, St. Warburgh, and most of the other Churches in this City, were hung in Mourning for her late Majesty, as also the two Houses of Parliament: And when the Lord Lieutenant went thither last to pass the Bills, his Equipage, and the Guard of Battle Axes, were all in Mourning, as were also the Coaches of many of the Members of both Houses.

On Monday died Miss Pennyfeather, Sister to Sir John St. Leger's Lady.

Last Friday died suddenly in his Cabin, on board the John and Martha, which came in from London but the Day before, Mr. John Calkin, Master of the said Vessel.

Last Saturday the two Mr. Slicers, Brothers, and Sons of Mr. Slicer, Jeweller, in Warburgh-street, were try'd at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer in the County of Dublin, for killing one Fitzpatrick, a Gunsmith, in the House of John Hawkins in Christchurch-yard, and one of them was found guilty of Manslaughter, and the other acquitted.

Last Night a Fire broke out in the House of one Darby, a Corkcutter in Bridge-street, and entirely consumed it; but by Firemen and Engines, was soon conquer'd. It happen'd by a Spark falling from a Candle into the Cork Shavings, which instantly took Fire, and got hold of the Timber. It burnt with such Fury, that several Women were obliged first to throw their Children out of the Windows into Blankets, which were held below to receive them, and then they did the same themselves.

Last Week died near this City, after a long Illness, Capt. Francis Saville, who had been near 40 Years in the Service.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, Dec. N. S. Arrived since my last the Squirrel, Stapylton; and the Sally, Cole, from Newfoundland; the Duke of Lorain, Phillips; and the John and Thomas, Sayer, from Yarmouth.

HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, Dec. 28. On the 26th Inst. sailed the Pitmire, West, for Barcelona; the Giltford, Tumey, for Bourdeaux; the Endeavour, Bateson, for Cadiz; the Carlisle, Jefferson, for Belfast. On the 27th, came in the Mary, Hill, from Cadiz for London. Sailed the Rose, Penion, for Lisbon; the William and Mary, Daman, for Bourdeaux; the Eagle, Raven, for Cadiz; and the Dorset, Winterbourn, for the Straights. Wind N. E.

Deal, Dec. 28. Wind N. E. Remain the Princess Ann, Wright, for Ostend. Came down this Forenoon and sailed through, the Mary, Bewick, for Jamaica; the Lisbon Galley, Blackabie, for Lisbon; the Endeavour, Bradford, for Faro; the Mary and Betty, Partis, for Liverpool; with several others, Names unknown.

Gravesend, Dec. 27. Arrived the Hamburg Exchange, Plahn; and the Golden Hart, Mellick, from Hamburg.

LONDON.

The Letters from France say, that the King has granted the Reversion of the Office of Postmaster General of the Kingdom, now enjoy'd by the Cardinal de Fleury, to M. Amelot. And that the Marquis d'Antin, to whom the late Marshal d'Estrees resigned the Post of Vice Admiral of the Levant, a little before he died, has a Grant from the King of 26,000 Livres Salary for the Exercise of that Post.

We hear that the Reverend Mr. Samuel Salter, Fellow of Bennet College in Cambridge, is presented by the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, to the Prebend now vacant in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester.

On Wednesday last died, after a short Illness, of a Fever, at his House in Booth-Street, Spittlefields, Mr. Messman, an eminent Black Silk Weaver.

On Tuesday last died Mrs. Eaton, a Maiden Gentlewoman of a considerable Fortune, which she has left to her Two Sisters.

Last Night was interred in a Vault with Thomas Guy, Esq; at St. Thomas's Church in Southwark, the Body of Charles Joy, Esq; late Treasurer of St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals. He was a Gentleman who discharged with Honour and Integrity the great Trust that was reposed in him; was of that Sweetness and easiness of Temper as rendered him agreeable to his Friends and Companions. He took such Pleasure and Delight in kind Actions, that he made it the Business of his Life, in consulting and managing to comfort the Miserable and Distressed. He was for ever doing something that was great and good, and was of that benevolent Disposition, that he has, by his Last Will, left such useful and generous Legacies, as to render a great Number of People's Lives happy. His Pall was supported by Sir William Clayton, Bart. President of Guy's Hospital, Sir John Lade, Bart. Samuel Lessingham, John Hollister, Thomas Hucks, and Thomas Thomas, Esqs.

On Wednesday last the Corpse of Capt. Montgomery, who died a few Days since in Fenchurch-Street, was interred at Portmouth.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint John Commins, Esq; to be a Lieutenant in the Regiment of Horse commanded by the Right Hon. the Lord Cathcart.

Yesterday Morning died, at his House in Sackville-Street, William Jones, Esq; formerly High-Sheriff for the County of Gloucester.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Thomas Robinson, Esq; to be his Ambassador to the Court of Turin.

Last Sunday Se'nnight died at her Seat at Weston, in the County of Stafford, the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Bradford, Mother to the present Earl of Bradford.

Her Ladyship has left the greatest Part of her Personal Estate to the Right Hon. the Countess of Monmouth, her Daughter.

Extract of two Letters from Plymouth, Dec. 24.

'It is reported here, that 3 Vessels were lost last Night on this Coast; but Particulars cannot give you yet: One is a Dutchman, laden with Salt and Bandy, lost on Batton Cliff near Looe.

'On the 26th, the Britannia of Ramsgate, William Moverley, Master, loaded with Wheat at Cows, bound to Cadiz, came on Shore at Madicom, about 10 Miles from hence, about 4 o'Clock on Friday Evening, and by Saturday Noon all was gone. I believe there were a 1000 Men taring her to Pieces; near 500 Horses employ'd in carrying away Wheat, Plank, Iron and Cordage; they cut the new Sails all to Pieces; the Rigging and Cables into short Pieces, a Yard or two long. In one Word, they committed all the Acts of Barbarity a Mob could be guilty of. I never saw the like before. Had not the Mob fallen on her, much of the Wheat, all the Cables, Anchors, Rigging and Sails, might have been saved.'

One of the three Ships, said in the above Letter to be lost, came from Newfoundland: She had been forced on Shore; but fortunately got off in time to prevent the Monsters from making a Wreck of her.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	04 40	04 58

Bank Stock 142 5-8ths. India 177 for the Opening. South Sea 101 3-4ths for Ditto. Old Annuity 110 5-8ths. New ditto 110 3-4ths for the Opening. Three per Cent. 106 3-4ths. 7 per Cent. Loan 114 1-4th. 5 per Cent. ditto 101 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 111. London Assurance 14 3-4ths. African 14. India Bonds 61. 18 s. Prem. South Sea ditto, 31. New Bank Circulation 15 s. Prem. Salt Talties 1 to 4 Prem. English Copper 21. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 7 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 3-4ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 123.

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